THE JOURNAL.

A. D. HARPER, - - - Proprietor.
G. T. HANCOCK, - - - Local Reporter.

"Entered at the Post Office at New Berne, N. C., as second-class matter.

Ex-Senator Dawes has writted for the October Forum an interestiug article, full of reminiscences, on "The Decline of Oratory."

Washington papers note a great dullness in police circles. Wonder if there is any connection with the absence of Congress?

The man who is honest only because he believes "honesty is the best policy" isn't honest at all. He is merely afraid to be dishonest.

A new trial has been granted two convicted murderers by a Florida judge, because the jury drank a jug of whiskey while deliberating on the verdict.

Sheffield, England, ranks among the foremost towns in the world for the production of steel, the yearly production there amounting to about fifty thousand tons.

We see by our exchages that candidates are taking the stump in some places and taking the field in others. We have no reason to doubt it. In fact, candidates are not slow in taking anything that offers.

Lieut. F. Boyer, of the French navy, to avoid collisions, proposes to introduce at the top of all fast sailing steamers an electric light, which will cast a beam ahead to indicate the direction in which the vessel is steering. So long as the approaching ship was not in the actual pencil of the light it would be unnecessary for her to alter her course.

In Colorado this year women vote on an equality with men, and as all the parties have some women candidates on their tickets, it is said to be certain that at least eight or ten women will sit in the next Legislature of that State. It is a movement which will be watched with interest throughout the country, whatever the result may be.

THE PEOPLES' PARTY.

Populist seem to find encouragement in the returns of the Georgia election. There is really nothing to elate them in the news from Georgia, but, if there was, it is more than counter-balanced by election results in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky. In all these the Democratic majority was greatly increased. In Missouri the Peoples' Party has almost entirely ceased to exist.

The great obstacle in the way of the Populist party is the improbability, and seeming impossibility, of its ever getting control of the Federal Government. The very form and constitution of the Government is an insuperable obstacle in the way of that party. Suppose that by some remarkable political revolution the Peoples' Party elect their Presidential candidate in 1896, and at the same time secures the House of Representatives, their cause will still be hopeless because they can do nothing without the Senate. The Senate will consist of 94 members, and in order for any party to have a majority in the Senate it must have 48 members of the Senate. At present the Populists have four Senators. In 1895 the terms of thirty Senators will expire. If the Peoples' Party elect every one of them they will not have a majority in the Senate.

But let us see how many they can possibly elect. The States in which elections are to be for U. S. Senators in 1864-5 are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, NewHamshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Corolina, South Dakato, Tennessee, Texas Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Legislatures have already been elected in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, and Mississippi, and not one of them has gone for the Peoples' Party.

In the remaining States in which Senators are to be elected Populists can only hope to elect one in each of the following States: Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana and Nebraska. Every one of the seats in these states that becomes vacant in 1895 is now held by a Republican. Not a single Democratic Senatorship is in the least danger.

There will be an other election of U. S. Senators in 1897, at which time 28 senators are to be elected. If the Peoples' party then carry every state in which they are now making a serious contest, they can only elect six additional senators, making a total of 13 Populist Senators.

The next election of Senators will be in 1899, when 26 senators are to be elected. If the Peoples' party elect every one of them, they will still fall far short of a majority in the Senate.

It will be seen that the Populists cannot possibly get possession of the Government in less than sixteen years. Can the people possibly wait sixteen years for relief? Of course they cannot, and consequently the masses will stand by the Democratic party, the only party that can and will give relief to the Country.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The Diplomatic Corps Sketched by Special Correspondent.

The recent change in the title and dignity of some of the representatives of foreign countries at the nation's capital has apparently had no appreciable effect on their style of living. Athough now the diplomatic representatives of England, France and Italy are able to write the title of ambassador before their names, they seem to continue to live much as they did when they were plain ministers. Probably one explanation is that the accession of rank means no addition to their salary. That is certainly the case with the representatives abroad of this country who were not long ago elevated to the dignity of ambassadors, and in recognition of which the countries honored by the presence of such august personages raised their own representatives to the same rank. The British minister, or rather, ambassador, lives in a spacious residence on the fashionable driveway of the city, which was built by British money and is the property of the British government. The British ambassador gets $30,000 a year, which, with a number of allowances, gives him a rather snug sum to enable him to keep the wolf away from the door.

The French ambassador cultivates his newly acquired dignity in the pleasant and old-fashioned house which has been the residence of the French legation for a number of years past. He recently married a wealthy American girl, and therefore the size of his salary does not necessarily restrict him in his style of living. The representative of Italy is the other ambassador accredited to this government. At present he has rooms at a good but not expensive hotel. A year or so ago he found the rooms in the second story of a modest private residence quite sufficient to satisfy his dignity. He was then, however, a plain minister, and had not attained the glory of a full-blown ambassador. While the diplomatic colony are not characterized by the same glitter and show in private as they are when they appear on full dress occasions in public, yet some of them hold the first place in the keen competition of extravagant living. It is not always the big countries that make the greatest show.

It is true that the German legation has a fine home of its own, which has been enlarged by the addition of a ball room, and is the scene of a good deal of social splendor. The Mexican minister, however, has a fine residence and is a lavish entertainer, while the first secretary of the legation resides in one of the swell houses of the city, and keeps up an establishment that in point of lavishness is equal to anything in that line that is seen here. Recently Brazil has come to the front, and now her legation is splendidly housed in a fine residence which has been specially fitted up for the purpose. The representatives from Russia have always made more or less of a splurge. For a number of years they occupied the mansion which Boss Sheperd built in his palmy days. Now they have taken possession of a fine, old-fashioned, roomy residence in a fashionable locality, which has been especially remodeled for their use.

Perhaps some might have the impression that the Argentine Republic is rather a second-rate country, but you would not get that impression by visiting the legation here. The minister occupies a stylish house in a stylish locality, and is right in the social swim.

The Chinese minister, ever since there has been a representative from the Flowery Kingdom in this country, has lived in fine, not to say sumptuous, style. The present minister, who is also the diplomatic representative at the court of Spain and Peru, occupies a showy residence which, singular to say just at this time, he is enlarging by the adition of a ball room, and it is understood that he proposes to give a round of social entertainments during the coming winter that will surpass anything done by his predecessors. The Japanese minister is contented with a less pretentious mode of life, and lives in a small house on a private street. The Coreans, however, follow the mode of life of the Chinese, and occupy a great big house, where they are fond of entertaining the people who come to see them. The minister has his own carriage and is one of the familiar figures about the city. Everybody stops and looks at the singular people from the hermit nation with their funny little hats, which they wear in and out of doors. These hats resmble an inverted cullender, or, perhaps, a pepper box that comes to a point."

The representatives of such nations as Turkey and Spain live modestly and quietly. A similar mode of life is followed by the diplomats from Colombia and Costa Rica, while those of Chile and Peru find luxurious quarters in the leading hotels. The new republic of Hawaii makes a very creditable showing among the representatives of the older nations, and her minister has cozy rooms in a fashionable apartment house.

But whereever the representative of a foreign country makes his home, whether in a palatial mansion on a fashionable thoroughfare or in the second-story front of a cheap boarding house, he lives on the soil of his own country. The laws and the authority of the United States government, great as it is, cannot invade these sacred precincts. When the minister or an attache walks abroad, he is beyond the jurisdiction of local laws. The police cannot arrest him nor enter his home. Sometimes a lively attache becomes hilarious and while in that condition smashes windows and defies the police. The local authorities can make complaint, but cannot touch him.

On the other hand, while the dignity and rights of the diplomats are carefully guarded, at the same time any violation on their part of the requirements of good taste and good behavior would result in their quietly receiving a recall from their home government. In this way the careers of many a promising young diplomat has been brought to a close. Everybody recalls the termination of the official life here of Mr. West, the representative of Great Britain, because he had imprudently written a letter in which he expressed opinions about a political campaign and the candidate, who happened to be Mr. Cleveland.

THE JAPS TAKE WI...

A Force of Two Thousand Chinese Routed There.—Moukden ... Next.

LONDON, Oct. 14. A dispatch to the Central News ... says that a detachment of ... cavalry and infantry ... made an attack upon ... force of 2,000 Chinese ... and that the place remains in the hands of the Japanese.

The Chinese offered little resistance. They retired before the first attack, and eventually broke and fled across the Yalu. The Chinese loss was hardly more than a hundred killed and wounded.

It is reported to the Japanese officials that 10,000 Chinese troops occupy the north bank of the Yalu river, where they have completed eight batteries and are building more.

Field Marshal Count Yamagata has established his base of operations at Ping-Yang, which is convenient to the sea, and easy of access for supplies. It is generally hoped that the Japanese will be in possession of Moukden by the early party of November. Other important military operations are under way but their objects are as yet kept secret. Early results, however, are expected.

China has been formally notified of the surrender and dispatch to Nagasaki of the steamer Ten-Yonard, together with her European and Chinese crew.

A state of siege has been declared in the District of Hiroshima, under Article 14 of the Japanese Constitution.

THE "SURRENDER" PETITION.

Not Yet Received at the P. O. D.—Mr. Maxwell Ready to Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—The petition reported to have been drawn up requesting the abolition of the name "Surrender", and the restoration of the old name of Appomattox, in the famous Virginia county, has not yet come before Mr. Maxwell at the Post-Office Department. He said this afternoon it was possibly in the building, if it had been mailed according to the statement of the Dispatch correspondent in Appomattox, but even then it might be several days before it is handled, owing to the great quantity of mail received daily.

Mr. Maxwell is glad the people of the locality have at last taken action. The slowness with which they have proceeded has led many to believe they were not anxious to have the name of Surrender abolished. He says there is no doubt about doing away with that name in a hurry, but complication may arise in restoring Appomattox at the site of the old court-house, on account of having given that name to the new post-office and railway station which was formerly known as Nebraska in the records of the department. The thing has become so tangled, it will require some time to straighten it out. However, Mr Maxwell wants to do what is right, and to satisfy the people of the historical county and section, and until the petition and recommendations are examined he does not feel like making any positive statements on the subject.

LONG ISLAND'S CELEBRATION.

The 25th Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church in America

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 14.—The Two hundred and fittieth anniversary of the establishment of the first Presbyterian Church in America was celebrated at Christ's First Presbyterian Church, in Hempstead to-day. The ceremonies will be continued Monday and Tuesday, morning, afternoon, and evening. The anniversary will be a memorable occasion, long to be remembered on Long Island. The event will be one of the most important that has occurred in religious circles in New York and all the Eastern States for many years. Many prominent clergyman and speakers from New York city and Brooklyn and nearly every important village on Long Island will participate in the ceremonies.

The programme this evening consisted of an address by Dr. Noble A. Former, the pastor, and other exercises. There was a large attendance.

Colorado Reps Go to the Populists

DENVER Col., Oct. 12.—Alfred Skeels, secretary, and A. H. Flood, treasurer of the Republican League of Colorado have resigned and announced they that will support the nominee of the People's party. The resons given by them are that the Republican party outside of this State is opposed to the free coinage of silver and outside of Colorado it candidates are nominated by the A. P. A.

VICTIMS OF THE STORM.

Fifteen Fishermen Drowned Near Apalachicola, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct 15.—A Special to the Times-Union from Apalachicola says: The saddest feature of the recent storm was the loss of fifteen fishermen, all white, on Sand Island, about ten miles from Apalachicola. It was known that these men were caught in the gale but until Saturday it was hoped that they had escaped. Since the gale subsided searching parties have been looking for them, and Saturday three members of the party were found dead.

The corpes were swollen and so badly mutilated that they could not be identified. The bodies were burried on Sand Island where they were found. There is no doubt now that the entire fifteen lost their lives in the storm.

Congressman Wilson on the Stump.

MORGANTON, W. Va., Oct. 13.—Congressman Wm. L. Wilson arrived here at 8:30 o'clock this morning and was met by the W. L. Wilson students club, of the State university, of which he was at one time president. Large deleg tions, aggregating 2,000 to 3,000 people, came in from Pittsburg, Fairmont and other towns, all delegations being met by the students club.

John Brown opened the meeting in the court house square at 10 o'clock, ex-Governor Fleming of West Virginia also speaking on the Tariff and Force bills. Mr. Wilson came at 1:30 o'clock p m. and spoke for half an hour, when rain began falling, thinning out the crowd of over 4,000 people. He devoted his speech to the tariff of the world's markets and a defense of the Democratic Congress. He defended the income tax and arraigned the Republican Congressmen for opposing it. Reference to the income tax was received with applause.

DR. MINNIGERODE DEAD.

His Unselfish Life—Exiled After Five Years Imprisonment—Pastor of President Davis and Gen'l Lee.

Dr. Charles Frederick Minnigerode, rector emeritus of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Richmond, died at his home in Alexandria Saturday afternoon at 2:20 o'clock, after an illness that had its inception several months ago, and developed gradually.

His last hours were calm and peaceful, and he passed away so quietly that those about his bedside hardly knew when death came.

We take the following facts about his life from a sketch in the Richmond Dispatch:

A NATIVE OF GERMANY.

"Dr. Minnigerode was born in Westphalia, Germany, May 6, 1814, and was descended from a noble German family. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Darmstadt, and became a law student of the University of Giesen in 1832, studying under Dr. von Lohre, one of the most distinguished law lecturers of his day. While at the university he became involved in the political troubles of 1834, siding with the popular cause, and for this was arrested and imprisoned for three years. At the end of that time, owing to ill health, he was released from prison, but was confined for two years longer in his father's house under a military guard. His case never came to trial, however, the government finally dropping it upon condition that he leave Germany never to return.

ENTERS THE MINISTRY.

In 1839 Dr. Minnigerode came to this country, and locating in Philadelphia, earned a livelihood there for a while as a private tutor. In 1842 he was elected Professor of Ancient Literature at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, and about Easter, 1846, entered the Episcopal ministry, and, dissolving connection with the college, assumed the rectorship of the parishes in Prince George county—Merchants Hope and Brandon churches. This he retained till the end of 1852. In January, 1853, he commenced his ministry at Christ church, Norfolk, as the successor of Dr. (afterward Bishop) Cummins. Here his ministry was greatly blessed.

"During his charge in Norfolk that city was scourged by the yellow-fever, but he escaped it, as he was then travelling in Europe. The German government having granted him special permission to visit his old home. He returned to Norfolk as soon as he heard of the epidemic, but too late to be of any service to his people.

"In 1856 Dr. Minnigerode by the advice of the two bishops, accepted the call to St. Paul's church, in this city, and for thirty-three years he served this large congregation, and served it well. During his long pastorate he identified himself with every good work in the community, and his name became a household word. His charity of thought was limitless, and his charity of deed was measured only by his ability to give. Like the late Dr. Peterkin and Dr. Hoge, in a sense, he belonged to no single denomination. All felt that they had a claim upon him.

Dr. Minnigerode founded that noble institution, St. Paul's Church Home for Orphans, and through his exertions it was sustained by private contributions until it was endowed. He was an active worker in the Virginia Bible Society, and at one time its president. He was a strong thinker, a scholar of the broadest attainments, and as a pastor was unremitting in his attention to his flock, and to all others he could serve or comfort.

PASTOR OF DAVIS AND LEE.

When the civil war broke out Dr. Minnigerode threw himself heart and soul into the southern cause, and his name is associated with some of the most exciting events of that terrible struggle. He was the pastor of President Davis and of General Lee, and he was especially close to the former. Under his ministry the Confederate President confessed Christ and united with the Church. In referring to this fact in his touching address delivered at the Davis memorial meeting in St. Paul's church December 11, 1889, Dr. Minnigerode said: "I baptised him (President Davis) hypothetically, for he was not certain that he had ever been baptized. When the day of confirmation came it was quite in keeping with his resolute character that when the bishop called the candidates to the chancel he was the first to rise, and, as it were, lead the others, among whom were General Gorgas and several other officers."

COMMUNION IN PRISON.

The ties between Mr. Minnigerode and Mr. Davis continued until the day of the latter's death, and when the Confederate President was imprisoned in Fortress Monroe the loyalty and love of his pastor was beautifully illustrated. Dr Minnigerode never rested until he had obtained permission from the Federal authorities to visit their noble captive, in whose cell he participated in one of the most solemn scenes of its character in all history. That scene Dr. Minnigerode thus described in the memorial address above referred to:

RESIGNED HIS PASTORATE.

In January, 1899, owing to feeble health Dr. Minnigerode resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's, and being elected rector emeritus, and the congregation having made liberal provision for his support, he removed to Alexandria. For some years he was chaplain of the Virginia Theological Seminary, but continued ill-health caused him to resign that position last summer.

In May, 1843, he was married in Williamsburg to Miss Mary Carter, a grand-daughter of Major James Gibbon, the hero of Stony Point, and niece of Captain James Gibbon, who perished in the burning of the Richmond Theatre in 1812. They were married on Saturday, so that he could have a longer holiday from his duties at William and Mary. Nine children were the fruit of this union, and of these seven are still alive—four sons and three daughters.

Pull the Jap Dog Off the Chinese One

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct.—It is semi-officially announced here that Great Britain in doing her best to secure a cessation of the war between China and Japan. It is considered certain that Russia will not permit Japan to permanently occupy Corea. In this Russia is sustained by Great Britain, and the other powers are not sufficiently interested to do otherwise than acquiesce.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Short News Items Remarks About Politics, and the Mistake of Raising Five Cent Cotton.

[illegible]

SWANSBORO CORRESPONDENCE.

A Variety of News From the Village and Neighboring country.

A very severe wind and rain-storm last Tuesday the 9th inst almost amounted to a hurricane, no damage, only a few old sheds blown down, and a few gardens in the sea succumbed to the wind.

A letter addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Furlong, the divorced couple, some time before, the parents were the happy recipients of two little girls, one only lived two weeks before it went back to God who gave it.

Mr William B. Smith, living near Swansboro, broke his wrist while logging in the woods, both bones of the left leg were broke below the knee, the bone protruding through the flesh. Dr. Blount dressed the wound and Mr Smith now is getting on very well considering.

Mr D. Fulcher of Washington N. C. spent a few days here last week drumming, not for fish though Mr. Fulcher is a christian gentleman we believe. He gave us a good Sunday School talk, also held prayer meeting in the church Sunday night and gave us an excellent talk. Come and do so again bro Fulcher.

Mrs. Mary E. Mattock is teaching a little private School here now.

Miss Jennie Albritton of Lenoir County, is teaching a School at the "Hammock," Mr. G. W. Smith's place, and boarding at Dr. F. H. Blunt's who is her Bro. in law and our practising Physician here.

Miss Hester Provow of Brown Sound this county, has gone over in Carteret to teach School at Rock Spring School house near J. A. Weeks'. She is boarding at Mr. Forney Taylors'. Our County has many excellent lady teachers.

Dr. E. H. Goldberg of New Berne, was in town last week looking for some dentist work, it is said he is an excellent dentist.

We have a new merchant here. Mr. H. Greenblott and family from your city have moved here lately. Mr. Greenblott will engage in merchandising clothing and dry goods mostly.

Mr. A. H. Slocumb and Co. of "Lynwood," has a big stock of goods, they buy and sell in gentine, and run a large "Sharpe to New Bern all the time.

The Sharpe Bessie, Capt Elijah Sewell, cleared to-day for New Bern loaded with spirits and rosin from Slocumb's still at Lynwood.

Two large Schooners are in port now, loaded with lumber from Prettyman's saw mill here. The Schr. S. Warren Hall, Capt. Walker, in port for lumber for the north.

The "Swansboro Weekly News," E. W. Mattock Ed., has arrived—it is a spicy little newspaper and we wish it success.

The "Onslow Times", printed at Jacksonville, is the name of another Weekly paper to be had in our county, just think, three newspapers from "Onslow County Horsh" for old Onslow.

Mr. Dan A. Russell, has moved his family back to Wilmington again, but will travel back and forth here, as he has a good crop on his Island to gather; one of the crops is over 100 pumpkins.

The County Candidates are going around, now spreading themselves; all say they will be elected. The will speak here on the 20 inst, but we want to hear Shaw and Thompson, our candidates for Congress. We hope they will come to Swansboro.

Capt. Rily Yeomans at Bear Inlet caught 60 bolshing roe mullets yesterday, "Hook-no fishers".

Messrs. B. Hay and Bro of Maysville Jones co. are coming to Swansboro to live.

Mr. G. W. [illegible] the prettiest set of teeth seen in a long time—large, even white and pretty, 5 moons, 4 long songs on a beam. Mr. Ward killed the buck himself some few weeks ago. He weighed 200 lbs and was very fat.

Mr. Ward is a School teacher but is not employed now.

HIGH NOON.

[illegible]

GRAVE OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Pen Sketch From London of This Notable Place By a Former New Berne Young Lady.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1894.

St. Margaret's church, Lombard, is a place of unusual interest. Still North Cape in the Nesting under the shadow of the great Westminster Abbey, it is one of the most quaint and picturesque churches in London.

The church is built of stone, long, narrow, dark, and has a low roof, its chancel is divided by two rows of columns, which support the three sections of an arched ceiling. There are no steeples, no tower and chime bells, but there is a small and ancient bell hung in a wooden cupola.

The rough gray stone of which the church is built appears on the interior, and forms a setting for the many old tablets and monuments. Gaston Bellow, Raleigh and others are buried here, and their ashes are celebrated in appropriate inscriptions. The following comes from Sir Walter Raleigh:

"While yet remained of this church was interred

The Body of Sir
GREAT SIR WALTER RALEIGH, Kt.,
Who for his last Delinquit
Lyed 15 Yrs. Wanting
Oct. 29th AD 1618. Aetat.

Reader—should you, full of his virtues,
Remember his many errors,
And treat he was criminal,
Go it must have been a heart-encouragement of a man who had enjoyed the favor of Queen Elizabeth, and who had had such brilliant hopes of New World conquest, to find himself thrust into the Tower. This two-roomed house given him but the walls of the White Tower were fifteen feet thick, and the hearts of political enemies harder than granite—so what hope was there? Sixteen long years he spent in prison, while his wife resided near by, on Tower Hill, hoping against hope, only to have her heart broken at last, by the trial and execution. The beheading of Sir Walter Raleigh took place just in front of Westminster Hall, the scene of the trial, and near the church. This magnificent building is hundred and ninety feet long, and ninety two feet high, the seat of some of the earliest Parliaments, is now used only for coronation and other royal banquets.

A beautiful window over the west door of St. Margaret's perpetuates the memory of Raleigh, and testifies to the high regard which Americans have for him, and his efforts. The five divisions contain portraits of the country and some associates, as well as several historic scenes in his life—"Sailing for America," "Landing in America," etc. By some it is claimed that he did not go through "His imprisonment," and "his burial." Below are these lines, by James Russell Lowell, "The New World's son, from
England's proudest wooden
Such milk as leads
[illegible]
Pilgrim of a Past where from our Present
grew,
This window we dedicate with Raleigh's
name."

Near by stop the American tourist and the great commercial men, side by side. Mr. Russell traveled this world in his day when he was American minister, representing the country of St. James' with its [illegible] and in imitation of the [illegible] gates. It is unfortunate to the [illegible] Among the new [illegible] Lived by the [illegible] Philadelphia.

Mr. Russell represents the north-blood portion of the [illegible] here is by Whitaker.

In another part of the church [illegible] show some fine portraits of the Venerable Bede, and Erasmus, on either side of that of Queen the early princes. One whom we mention states the assassination of Lord Cavendish in Ireland, in 1882, and the other one, Jerrold, Queen Victoria's Jubilee, 1887.

The last stone erected is in memory of Phillips Brooks, one of America's noblest men, and greatest preachers—the greatest Christian, the pastor of St. Margarets. MARY ALICE PORTER.

A RAPE FIEND.

Lynched by a Mob at Princeton, Kentucky—By an Enraged Mob

PRINCETON, Ky., Oct. 15.—William Gaither, the ape fiend, confessed to full rape, was lynched last night at 11:30 o'clock by a mob of fifty or sixty men. They went to the jail and demanded of jailer Pool the keys. These he positively refused to give up. Pushing him aside they searched the house and took all the keys.

Entered Gaither, a struggle ensued but he was overcome, stripped and placed in a covered rack, and then the procession started out on the Cadiz road. The men wore no masks and were strangers to the place.

The negro was hanged on a beech tree three miles from here. The body was horribly mutilated and scarcely a rag on it. The mob was unknown to the citizens of this city. The leader was barely in sight.

CAN AN FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

A Conflict of Jurisdiction in South Carolina Over the Despensary Law.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, was at the Treasury Department today and had an interview with Commissioner Miller, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in regard to a question on which there seems to be a conflict between Federal and State authority.

Under the Despensary laws of the State of South Carolina, distilled spirits in the custody of the United States, in bond in warehouses belonging to parties who have violated the provisions of the Despensary law, by selling them in violation of State law declared to be a nuisance and on conviction the State officers are authorized to seize and confiscate the liquor. In all such cases the Governor proposed to tender the tax to the Government and seize the spirits, contending that the Federal authorities have no right to interfere in the matter.

Commissioner Miller took issue with the Governor, and cited several decisions of the Courts, among them one by the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein it was held that goods in bonded warehouses were not subject to any process or proceeding issuing from a State Court, and that so long as the Government retained control of the goods its jurisdiction and authority was supreme.

No final decision, however, was reached, and it is possible that in deference to the wishes of Governor Tillman the question will be referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion.